





## Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR  
DRAMATIC CLUB  
WILL PRODUCE  
THIS EVENING  
(SATURDAY) THE 20TH APRIL  
"THE MAGISTRATE,"  
A FARCE IN THREE ACTS,  
BY  
A. W. PINERO.  
Doors Open at 8.30 P.M.  
Performance at 9.00 P.M. precisely.

TICKETS can be booked at the TICKET  
OFFICE, City Hall, on and after SATURDAY,  
the 19th April, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3  
P.M.  
Not more than 4 Seats can be taken at one  
Booking.  
LATE TRAM a quarter of an hour after the fall  
of the Curtain.  
Hongkong, 20th April, 1895. [435]

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL.

GRAND HISTORIC AND  
DRAMATIC TREAT.  
COMMENCING ON  
THURSDAY, APRIL 25TH, 1895.  
MISS GRACE HAWTHORNE,  
AND  
COMPANY OF ARTISTS.  
In a Selection of the latest Society Plays of  
the Day, namely:—  
"LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN," "A WOMAN  
OF NO IMPORTANCE," "THE SECOND MRS.  
TANQUERAY," "THE PROFLIGATE," "THE NEW BOY,"  
"MAMMA," "DAVID DICK," "SILVER KING,"  
"LIGHTS OF LONDON," "HARBOUR LIGHTS."  
Tram after Performance.

BOX OFFICE: KELLY & WALSH, LD.  
Hongkong, 20th April, 1895. [504]



### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified that the VALUATION  
LIST for the COLONY for 1894-95 (which  
is the same as the existing Valuation) will be  
OPEN FOR INSPECTION at the TREASURY for  
21 Days commencing on MONDAY, the 23rd  
April 1895.  
By Command,  
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,  
Colonial Secretary.  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 18th April 1895. [510]

### HONGKONG CLUB.

#### NOTICE.

THE NINTH YEARLY GENERAL  
MEETING of the MEMBERS of the  
CLUB will be held in the CLUB HOUSE on  
MONDAY, 20th Instant, at 4 P.M.  
By Order,  
C. H. GRACE,  
Secretary. [505]

NOTICE.  
The undersigned has been Appointed SOLE  
AGENT for WOOD & CO'S well known  
COW BRAND of FINEST  
AUSTRALIAN TABLE BUTTER.  
In 1lb. Tins. Fresh Stocks always on hand.  
Special Terms to the Trade.  
GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Doddell Street.  
Hongkong, 20th April, 1895. [506]

NOTICE.  
A LADY who RESIDES and BOARD  
in a Respectable Family. Offers, condi-  
tions and references invited.  
Apply to  
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,"  
Hongkong, 20th April, 1895. [507]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.  
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.  
The Company's Steamship  
"HAILOONG,"  
Capt. Hall, will be despatched for the above  
Ports on TUESDAY, the 23rd Instant, at Day-  
light.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS, LAFRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 20th April, 1895. [508]

## Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK &  
COMPANY, LIMITED.  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

COLDS IN THE HEAD, &c.  
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co's  
PINOL EUCALYPTIA INHALERS.

ONE of the best remedies extant for Nasal  
Catarrh and all disorders of the Nasal  
Passages and Nasopharyngeal membranes.  
Price .....\$1.25.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.  
A STANDARD REMEDY FOR COLDS.  
Sprinkled on the handkerchief and over the  
breast of the night clothing it gives almost  
instant relief.  
Bottles .....\$1.00 and 50 Cents.  
DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co., LD.,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
Hongkong, 19th January, 1895. [509]

## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.  
WINES AND SPIRITS.

ALL these are Selected by our London  
House, bought direct at first hand,  
imported in Wood and Bottled by ourselves,  
thus saving all intermediate profits and enabling  
us to supply the best growths at moderate  
prices.

PRICE LISTS, WITH FULL DETAILS, TO BE HAD  
ON APPLICATION.

PORT.—After removal should be rested a  
month before use. When required for  
drinking at once it should be ordered to be  
decanted at the Dispensary before being  
sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent dinner and after dinner  
Wines, of very superior vintage. All are  
true Xeres Wines.

CLARET.—Our Claret, including the lowest  
priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine  
product of the juice of the grape and are not  
artificially made from raisins and currents,  
as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to  
be pure Cognac, the difference in price  
being merely a question of age and vintage.

HISKY.—All our Whisky is of excellent  
quality and of greater age than most brands  
in the market. The Scotch Whisky marked  
"F" is universally popular and is pro-  
nounced by the best local connoisseurs to be  
superior to any other brand in the  
Hongkong Market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to  
be genuine when bought direct from us in the  
Colony or from our authorized Agents at the  
Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, 9th January, 1895. [5]

DEATH.  
At Sea, on the 8th Instant, on board the S.S.  
"OCEANIC," ALICE, the beloved wife of Henry  
Humphreys.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1895.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
MEETING.

### THE RESULTS OF THE WAR.

In reviewing the report of the Chamber of  
Commerce for 1894 we may at once leave  
out consideration and put aside all those  
portions of the report and correspondence  
which refer to the war between China and  
Japan; the treaty between Japan and  
England; the preferential duties at Canton;  
the transit pass question, and the restric-  
tions on the importation of machinery into  
China, for they are to-day ancient history.  
The war between China and Japan is at  
an end. Japan has won a stupendous  
victory. China has sustained an ignomi-  
nious defeat. There will be no further  
question between England and Japan as to  
treaty revision or reconsideration, or as to  
any further postponement of the coming  
into operation of that treaty. Japan is  
now a power in the world and will prob-  
ably demand and receive permission to  
resume at once, in her own territories, the  
full and complete power and jurisdiction  
over foreigners and their trade, the  
exercise of which, at present, stands  
postponed for five years. Our merchants  
and traders had better make up  
their minds at once that extraterritorial  
rights and privileges of all kinds are at  
an end in Japan; our Supreme and Con-  
sular Courts there will vanish within a  
year. As to China, she has entered for the  
first time into relations with a Power that  
will stand no nonsense. She has been  
forced to accept a treaty which will sum-  
marily dispose of lekin duties, transit  
passes, refusals to admit machinery and  
all the other impediments that the man-  
darinate have persistently and success-  
fully thrown for so many years in the  
way of European trade. The terms of  
the new treaty are evidently most liberal;  
all the Powers will have the benefit of  
that, and China will find cause, for  
many a long day, to regret having  
been connected with the quiet, easy-going,  
glib diplomats with whom hitherto she  
has done business. The reign of the gun-  
boat is about to return, and attempted  
evasions of the new treaty will be met by  
force and be punished, not improbably, by  
fresh impositions or fresh conquest. The  
Chinese have found a master, and a hard  
master, and Far Eastern commerce enters  
from to-day on a new era.

SANITATION.  
Committing from consideration all the  
above, there is little left in the report of  
very great interest. Far and away the  
most important of those that remain  
is the question of the sanitation of Hong-  
kong, and the letter addressed by the  
Chamber of Commerce to the Govern-  
ment, dated 19th October last, is a  
document deserving of very full and very  
careful consideration. It raises issues of

the greatest importance, especially at this  
moment when the plague is at our doors,  
and may re-appear at any moment, and  
when the Sanitary Board is in revolt  
against the Government and demand that  
the powers it theoretically possesses should  
be made effective. The tone of this letter of  
the Chamber is distinctly hostile to the  
Sanitary Board and is simply an echo of  
the charges made against the Board at an  
earlier date by its President, the then  
Acting Colonial Secretary, and, in the  
opinion of most people, was satisfactorily  
answered by the Board at the time. The  
Chamber of Commerce alleges that the  
Board, with full knowledge of the state of  
the city and with the amplest powers, never  
performed its duties and left the colony,  
at the date of the advent of the plague, in  
no better condition than it was when the  
Board took charge in 1887. We shall  
publish this letter on Monday and propose  
to return to the subject at a very early  
date.

THE NEW DOLLAR AND THE GAP ROCK MUDDLE.  
The only other subjects of local interest  
or importance are the new dollar, now  
believed to be in process of manufacture;  
the Indian Import duty on silver, a very  
small portion of a very big subject, the  
demonetization of silver, which is not  
touched on; the Sunday Cargo Work-  
ing Ordinance, the reference to which  
embodies a protest against the privileges  
granted to foreign mail steamers, privileges  
as unnecessary for any practical purpose  
as they are unjust to the British merchant;  
the Gap Rock Light and the storm warn-  
ings therefrom, and lastly, the new  
official vocabulary for coding telegrams.  
As to the reconstruction of the Gap  
Rock Light the Chamber expresses no  
opinion except that further advice and  
opinions are required before the materials  
exist on which to base recommendations.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.  
At the meeting of the Chamber of  
Commerce yesterday the Chairman's  
speech was simply a resumé of the report  
and correspondence submitted; a reference  
to the West River, a few words of  
condolence with the Chinese and of  
congratulation to their conquerors, a  
reference to the silver question and an  
appeal to the benevolence of the com-  
munity on behalf of an impoverished  
Chamber.

MORE WHARVES WANTED.  
Mr. BROWN, with his knowledge and  
experience of American methods of doing  
business and of utilizing to the utmost all  
the gifts of a bountiful nature, called  
attention to the waste of our magnificent  
water frontage for want of a little energy  
and 'push' and asked modestly for an  
additional wharf or two for steam launches,  
when he might well have asked for dock ac-  
commodation on this side for all our ocean  
steamers. We use the word "dock" in its  
American significance. Mr. GILLIES  
seconded Mr. BROWN's proposals and Mr.  
MACKINTOSH, in supporting them, referred  
to the report of a Committee on the sub-  
ject of wharves sent to the Government in  
August last and never heard of since.  
Mr. JACKSON protested against the chop-  
ping of dollars and urged the new  
Committee of the Chamber to move the  
Government to take measures to prevent  
the new dollars from being subjected to  
such treatment.

"CHOPPING."  
Mr. G. SHARP supported Mr. JACKSON,  
dealing him and other Bank Managers a  
backhander *en passant*, and more than  
hinting that the Chinese were not entirely  
to blame for the existence of "chopped"  
dollars and the perpetuation of such an  
abuse. He gave a few illustrations from  
his rather extensive experience in support  
of his opinion and moved a formal resolu-  
tion on the subject. We sincerely hope  
that Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP is preparing  
his memoirs for publication. They would  
be most interesting and instructive.

THE NEW COMMITTEE.  
The new Committee is composed of  
Mr. A. G. WOOD, Chairman; A. Mc-  
Conachie, Vice Chairman; & Messrs. R.  
M. GRAY, N. A. SIBBS, ST. C. MICHAELSEN,  
T. H. WHITEHEAD, Douglas Jones and J.  
J. BELL IRVING.

TELEGRAMS.  
(Special to Hongkong Telegraph.)

THE TERMS OF PEACE.  
FIVE NEW TREATY PORTS!

THE OPENING OF THE WEST  
RIVER TO FOREIGN  
TRADE.  
SHANGHAI, April 20th.

The following ports are reported to be  
the five cities in China which are to be  
included in the number of open treaty  
ports under the treaty signed by Li Hung-  
chang at Shimonszeki:—  
Shanghai (on the Sikkim or West  
River), in Kwantung province.  
Peking, in Chihli province.  
Huchow (near Soochow), in Chekiang  
province.  
Chengtu, in Szechuen province.  
Kailong, in Honan province.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.  
LONDON, April 19th.  
The conditions of peace include the cession  
of the Pescadore, and the retention of Wei-  
hai-wei by Japan until the Treaty is executed.  
Three weeks are allowed for the ratification  
of the Treaty.  
RUSSIA ON THE WAR-PATH.  
The Russian Press says that any cession of  
the mainland of China to Japan will compel the  
interference of the foreign Powers.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Rev. J. R. Harmer, M.A., has been chosen  
for the bishopric of Adelaide.

MISS GRACE HAWTHORNE'S Company will appear  
in "Lady Windermere's Fan" at the Theatre  
Royal on Thursday.

SECOND Performance of "The Magistrate" by  
the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club at the  
City Hall at 9 p.m.

THE following appointment has been made  
at the Admiralty: Paymaster W. Le G. Pullen,  
to be Secretary to Vice-Admiral Buller, China  
Station.

THE sixth yearly general meeting of the  
members of the Hongkong Club will be held in  
the Club House on Monday, the 20th Instant, at  
4 p.m.

THE Hongkong Smoking Concert Club notify  
that their second concert will be held in the  
Theatre Royal, City Hall, on the 26th Inst., at  
9.15 p.m.

BROADWOOD PIANOS at W. Robinson & Co.

It is reported that the present quotation for  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares on the  
London Stock Exchange is £44.15½—an  
advance of 15½ on yesterday's quotation.

THE Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will  
call alongside vessels holding code pennant C,  
between 9 and 10.30 a.m., on Sunday, to convey  
men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning  
about 12.30 p.m.

A NEW .303 rifle barrel has been invented, which  
will go well with the present Martini-Henry  
mechanism, and the hope is held out that the  
British Volunteers may shortly be armed with  
a rifle of a similar calibre to the magazine rifle.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS at W. Robinson  
& Co.

SIR John Lubbock has been elected president of  
the London Society for the Extension of Univer-  
sity Teaching, in place of Mr. Goschen, who  
founded the Society and who was compelled to  
resign owing to pressure of parliamentary duties.

MR. Duncan McNeil, barrister-at-law, was  
admitted to practice at the Supreme Court this  
morning. Mr. A. G. Wise (Acting Attorney  
General) made the application on behalf of Mr.  
McNeil before Mr. W. M. Goodman, the Acting  
Chief Justice.

THE Russian cruiser *Kostroma*, with the aid of  
an ice-breaker, got alongside the Government  
quay at Vladivostok last month and discharged  
the heavy guns and war material she brought  
from Odessa. For emergency work the port may  
therefore be considered practically open in  
winter, but not for commerce.

W. ROBINSON & Co., piano builders, tuners and  
repairers.

FOUR Chinese shopkeepers of West Point  
attended the magisterial *levée* this morning, by  
request of Inspector Stanton, the ubiquitous  
Inspector of weights and measures, and were  
charged with having in their possession false  
weights. Fines amounting in the aggregate to  
\$45 were imposed and paid.

YESTERDAY afternoon at the Magistracy Court  
Hastings sentenced four Chinkamen to four  
months' imprisonment each for annexing about  
\$300 worth of porcelain from 98, Bonham  
Strand while those premises were on fire on the  
24th March. Mr. Recte appeared for the defend-  
ants, and Inspector Stanton prosecuted.

New Comic Song and Dance Albums at W.  
Robinson & Co.

THE dock returns show that the Dock Company  
has all its docks occupied and that the Co.'s  
experts and "hands" are busier than ever. In  
the course of the next few years there can, we  
think, be little doubt that more dock accom-  
modation will be required here to meet the pressing  
needs of the trade of this famous seaport, which  
is destined to be the "port of call" and the  
headquarters of larger fleets of steamers than  
the most sanguine, a quarter of a century ago,  
ever dreamt of.

At a regular meeting of the United Chapter,  
No. 1341, held last evening at the Masonic  
Hall, Zealand Street, the Officers of the District  
Grand Chapter were in attendance and installed  
E. Comp. J. Lewis as M. E. Z., and E. Comp.  
into the chair of H. and Comp. T. Spafford  
as J. The following Companions were then  
installed:—

Treasurer ..... Comp. J. R. Grimble.  
Scribe ..... F. Howell.  
N. ..... J. R. Craik.  
Principal Sojourner ..... W. H. E. Smith.  
1st Asst. .... J. Smith.  
2nd Asst. .... A. H. Holle.  
Steward ..... H. G. Baker.  
Director of Ceremonies ..... A. W. Weston.  
Junior ..... J. Maxwell.

New piano repairing machinery, received by  
W. Robinson & Co.

We hear that the Dinner of the Hongkong  
Football Club passed off most pleasantly.  
During the evening the Hon. J. H. Stewart  
Lockhart, President of the Club, presented  
badges to Mr. E. F. Mackay, Captain Assoc.  
team, Lieut. Campbell, H.K.R., and Mr. A. S.  
Sharp, for distinguished services rendered to the  
Club in Association football. Caps were given  
also to Messrs. G. H. Potts, Captain Rugby  
team, C. C. Bowling, D. Landale, and A. S.  
Anton for help given and skill displayed in the  
Rugby game. The programme, oracular and  
musical, was gone through amidst much  
enthusiasm. The general arrangements made  
by the Hongkong Hotel Company gave complete  
satisfaction. The Programme was as follows:—

Tost ..... "The Queen."  
Proposed by the President.  
Song ..... "The Hongkong Football Club."  
Proposed by  
E. F. Mackay, Captain Assoc.  
Responders ..... Mr. G. H. Potts, Capt. Rugby  
Song ..... Mr. E. W. Maitland.  
Tost ..... "Our Ours."  
Proposed by Mr. F. Brown, Hon. Sec.  
Responders ..... Mr. E. F. Mackay, Capt. Assoc.  
Song ..... Mr. E. W. Maitland.  
Tost ..... "The Chairman."  
Proposed by  
M. E. Mackay, Captain Rugby, G. S.

We are requested, and have pleasure in acceding  
to the wishes of our correspondent, to state that the  
Superiority of the Italian Convent will be most  
grateful to the inhabitants of Hongkong, and to  
the friends of the Convent generally, if they will  
forward to her any things they may have left in  
stock when receiving fresh supplies in the shop  
of tinned goods or other edibles, for distribution  
among the poor.

THE Hon. G. Curzon, M.P., lecturing at the Ballroom  
Society of Great Britain last month said the pivot  
of Asia was undoubtedly India, and India repre-  
sented the power of Great Britain. Why the  
plea should ever be urged that they ought to  
abandon that great trust was to him utterly  
unintelligible. It was quite certain that if ever  
they lost their position in India they would also  
at the same time lose their position as a great  
power in the world.

A ST. PETERSBURG telegram to a London daily,  
received by the mail yesterday, reports that the  
news received there from Tientsin that the  
Japanese intend demanding from China Man-  
churia and Port Arthur as a war indemnity has  
produced much dissatisfaction. Russia evidently  
does not wish to have any more neigh-  
bours on her Eastern Siberian frontier, and  
if this news be true the Japanese may  
expect serious opposition on the part of Russia,  
the more so as Manchuria for a long period has  
been within the sphere of Russia's trading rela-  
tions in the Far East. Another objection to the  
Japanese alleged schemes is that Russia would  
very much like—provided it be possible—to  
divert the Siberian Railway into Manchuria  
instead of along the route to the coast of the Pacific.  
The *Norvo Vremya*, a semi-official paper,  
openly advises the immediate occupation of  
Manchuria "before it is too late."

FULL stock of banjos, mandolines, guitars,  
accordions, strings and fittings of all kinds at  
W. Robinson & Co.

THE Lords of the Admiralty have decided to  
recommission the whole of the vessels belong-  
ing to the China squadron, whose period of  
service expires during the year, without requir-  
ing them to return to England. These are the  
first-class gunboats *Plenty*, *Plover*, and  
*Ridgely*, the sloop *Dolphin*, the despatch  
vessel *Albatross*, and the third-class gunboat  
*Exeter*. Relict crews will be sent out from  
England, probably in one of the new first-class  
cruisers, which will bring back the time-expired  
men. The Admiralty propose to set apart the  
sum of £10,000 for making good the defects  
and refitting these six vessels, and the work  
will be entrusted to the Yard in Hongkong.

### THE PROMENADE CONCERT.

The complimentary benefit concert, at the  
Volunteer Parade Ground last night, tendered  
to that deservedly popular and painstaking  
amateur comedian Mr. Charles T. Robinson,  
who will shortly leave the Colony for good,  
was one of the successes of the season. The  
weather was as good as the object of the  
promoters, the attendance was large, the vocalists  
in capital voice and the lighting of the alfresco  
stage and the arrangements generally all that  
could possibly be desired.

Sharp at nine the fun began with an  
overture by the capital band of H.M.S.  
*Centurion*, which elicited well merited applause.  
Mr. E. M. Bridger then electrified the  
audience with his very able conducting of  
"Steering Home" and was followed by Mr.  
Kral, who was deservedly encored for his im-  
mortal version of "In Faller Cool." Three  
vocalists and Mr. W. E. Crowe, who ac-  
quired himself in his usual mastery  
style in "The Flying Dutchman," were  
exponents of the art of singing in basso  
profundo tones, and it therefore showed  
considerable ability on the part of Mr. Wm.  
Farmer, who was responsible for the arrange-  
ment of the length programme, that the new  
contributor to the enjoyment of the audience  
was probably the finest tenor singer east  
of the Suez Canal. We refer, of course,  
to Mr. Waddell who sang "Come into  
the garden, Maud" with exquisite taste.  
Mr. Waddell was in excellent voice last night  
and his efforts, always appreciable, were  
therefore more pleasing and enchanting than  
usual, especially so as the echo of Mr.  
Crowe's powerful bass voice had hardly vanished  
in the picturesque dale of "Happy Valley"  
before the shrill warbling of the Talcott tenor fell  
upon the ears of the enraptured spectators. After  
Mr. Waddell had responded to an encore that  
could not be denied Mr. Robinson stepped on the  
boards amidst thunders of applause. He sang  
a new comic song "It touched 'em up a little,"  
and it contained a number of local allusions  
which the audience up to a bit. The song was  
capitally rendered throughout and created  
almost continuous laughter. Of course  
more was wanted from this versatile  
artist, and in response to cries of "encore"  
he gave "I can't change it"—an old favourite  
with Hongkong audiences—and caused our  
representative, like everybody else, so much  
hearty laughter that it was with a sigh of relief  
that he rolled, in the interval which followed,  
over to the bar and drank to the health of the  
indefatigable and beneficent Mr. Henry Valley  
before the shrill warbling of the Talcott tenor fell  
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In a recent issue under the heading of "Shall we Muzzle Japan?" the *St. James's Gazette* wrote:—"No doubt, if Japan seeks—as she probably may some day—to break up Ch'ina, we must interfere. But there is not much likelihood that she will just now do anything of the sort. What she wants is to weaken China, and to take such measures as will make her a first-class Power in the Pacific. How can we prevent that, even if we would? Better for us, surely, to recognise the fact and make our account Japan, for many years to come, will do us no harm. We need not object to her naval strength in the Pacific. No doubt she would menace and alarm Russia; but that is no affair of ours. Let Japan and Russia fight it out, if they please. For ourselves, if Japan acts as a counterpoise to the formidable Empire which is stretching one of its long arms round Northern Asia, we are no losers." These remarks, which are on all fours with the opinion expressed in this journal on the 8th instant, led Mr. W. Laird Clowes to write as follows to the same journal:—

"Your admirable article did not, I venture to think, appear one hour before it was needed; for the time has surely come when we must definitely make up our minds as to our attitude with regard to the new position which Japan, by forethought, has taken,acific, and bravery, has created for herself in the East. There are several courses open to us. We may join with Russia in informing the victor that she is a serious alteration of the status quo ante will be tolerated and thereby, as you point out, we may benefit Russia, do ourselves no good, and incur the undying detestation of Japan. Or we may figure as the friend of China, and, for the preservation of our still very restricted trade with that country, buttress up for a few years longer an obsolete and collapsing system against the selfishly adopted civilisation. Or we may stand aloof, merely asking from the wretched Celestials some payment as a set-off against the sudden rise of Japan to the dignity of a first-class Power. Or, again, freely accepting the new situation, we may recognise Japan's right, within certain reasonable limits, to reap the harvest of her success, and so we may secure her friendship rather than her enmity. As Japan's proclaimed friend, we might, with counsels of moderation, which would not be listened to from other than a friend, serve China too. Japan does not want to permanently hold Korea; she does not want to permanently hold part at least of the peninsula which stands Port Arthur, to obtain a heavy indemnity, and possibly to annex Formosa and other islands. If, while assuring her of our support towards those ends, we induce her to stipulate that for the future China shall be thrown open without reserve to the trade of the world, we shall, in the long run, benefit both ourselves and civilisation, and gain a powerful though informal ally in a quarter where sooner or later we shall surely need one."

"What I fear, however, is that we are in danger of making the fatal mistake of permanently disabbling Japan, merely in order to temporarily oblige Russia. If we do this we shall inevitably throw the island empire into Russia's arms. Russia may not desire to see Japan on the mainland of Asia; but that is Russia's affair, not ours. There seems to be no reason why our Russia should object—unless, indeed, it be really our interest that we should cut off the fire for Russia's powder. The past has proved that we can get on quite well with Japan as with China or with Russia—possibly better. Japan, moreover, has done very possibly the most interesting thing of the century. She represents a more discipline, good order, high ideals, and a promising civilisation; she has fought chivalrously; and, with one regrettable if partly excusable exception, her forces, both by sea and land, have so behaved as to win for themselves the respect of all the Powers. Let us, then, assist in quenching the smoking flag. By thus supporting Japan now in such demands as may be reasonable, not only shall we improve our position without sacrificing anything to anybody, but we shall also facilitate the speedy conclusion of peace, and not improbably prevent the outbreak of new and bloodier war. If, in addition, we can, as you suggest, secure a naval base far to the northward of Shanghai, so much the better. The Japanese will not want to retain Wei-hai-wei. They might not be sorry to see a friendly England in possession of it. And, provided only that we cherish no designs course now, we may remain for generations on friendly terms with Japan, to the very great advantage both of the old and of the new Sea Power. In the meantime, let us ask ourselves whether we desire to see Japan bullied and humiliated, China the barbarous hermit which we have known of old, and Russia the chief gainer by the events and bloodshed of the past eight months?"

**HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING.**

The following are the speeches in *extenso* which we were obliged to 'cut down' yesterday:—

Mr. Brown.—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, while the ballot is going on I should like to draw your attention to a matter I wish to bring before the meeting, and I think it is one of interest to our colony.—to the shipping community at any rate.—the question relating to the want of adequate facilities for the reception of the numerous steamships calling at the wharf by the community in the transaction of the business of the colony between the ships and the shore, and I do not want to detain you any longer, and I will now put this motion to the meeting in this form:—*Resolved*, that the Landing accommodation or wharf provided on the new reclamation is quite inadequate for the requirements of the colony, so many steam landings being necessary for the transaction of the business of the shipping community and others between ships and shore, and whereas it will soon be impossible to use the Old Pender's Wharf any longer as a landing place, greater inconvenience will befall and the danger to small steam craft increased if more adequate landing accommodation be not provided. Be it further resolved, that the attention of the Government be called to the necessity to the pressing need for increased landing facilities as near the vicinity of the Old Pender's Wharf as circumstances will permit."

Mr. D. Gillies.—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, have much pleasure in recording the motion proposed by Mr. Brown, and I think the thanks of the shipping community are due to Mr. Brown for coming forward and bringing this motion to the notice of the Chamber. I think we have all seen or have felt the inadequacy of the present accommodation for steam launches. It is not only the great want of accommodation there, but really an absolute danger in using that wharf and I have many times been surprised that accidents have not occurred before this. The entrance is so very narrow and so many

really a wonder collisions have not taken place before this, and I think it would be better for us to make further provision in the way of a new wharf, or by extending the wharf already hollowed out. In order that these collisions or dangers may be avoided in the future. I do not know in what way the Government could best supply the wharf. The Government is in the way of increased accommodation, and I think it would be best accomplished by the Government putting up a new wharf. Another extension of the wharf is what I put up will not answer the requirements so well as a new wharf. The extension of the present wharf would only bring too many launches together and thereby incur the very danger we want to avoid. I would therefore suggest in any recommendation the Committee may make to the Government that a new wharf should be provided giving the accommodation we desire.

Mr. E. W. Merckintosh.—I think Mr. Brown's resolution, seconded by Mr. Gillies, refers more particularly to wharves that have been constructed in the future than to the present accommodation. I would remind the Chamber that a Committee which was appointed by the Government, of which Committee I was a member, considered this subject of wharves about July or August of last year. The Committee made a report to the Government, but whether the Government will accept it or not I do not know. I may tell you that this Committee recommended that for increased accommodation along the P. & Y. there should be one on each side of the new strait. But the Government have decided to build only one wharf, and they will nominate the owners of particular wharves that they will require in the places where they are at present. Therefore, if that is carried out it appears to me that it will be almost impossible to grant the request you have preferred. This is a matter that rests entirely with the Government. The Government have had the recommendation of the Committee, but whether the Government will act upon it or not is another question.

Mr. Brown.—My motion refers to the present accommodation for increased wharf accommodation. We will have to suffer for a long time before the actual plans and arrangements the Government has made with the owners of the present wharves can be carried out; it is to bridge over the difficulty we are labouring under, and until these arrangements are completed, that I ask the assistance of the Chamber to help us to get better landing accommodation either temporary or permanent.

Motion carried unanimously.

Mr. Jackson.—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have been very much interested in the Chairman's speech to the British dollar. It is a very important item indeed in connection with the commerce of this colony. I think it affords us an opportunity of placing the currency of the colony in a sound condition and bringing away with the foolish system of chopping dollars. I believe the Government have been misled at home by experienced men that it would be impossible to do away with chopping the British dollars. I do not at all agree with the advice they have acted upon. From our point of view it is highly desirable that our currency should also be a legal tender in the Straits Settlements. The banks have a considerable interest in the banks in the Straits. If these dollars are chopped they cease to be current in the Straits. They are current in Hongkong, but not in the Straits. It is a great grievance and at the end of the 19th century we ought not to tolerate chopped currency. (Hear, hear.) It would be in the interests of every single trader in this place, every private individual, and of none more so than the Chinese themselves, if the system were chopped altogether. This custom of chopping is very common here, and I think the time has come, before this meeting closes today, that I would express an opinion that the Government should legislate that the British dollar should be chopped and if it is chopped that it should be the currency. (Hear, hear.) We all know we have 7.17 to the dollar, one of the reasons being that the tael weight is pretty well the universal one that over China, but the chopped dollar is only accepted in Shanghai. Surely the Government should not come to the conclusion at the Shanghai customs would not apply. The objection seems to me that ten Mexican dollars are worth more by count than by weight, the weight of the Mexican dollar is very regular one. It is supposed to be 417 or 418 grains, whereas the weight of the British dollar is 4.6 to that they are very much the same. At events the loss is so slight that every one would put that consideration on one side for the purpose of placing the currency on a proper footing.

Mr. Sharp.—I am very glad that Mr. Jackson said what he has, and intended to say a word about chopping dollars, and I was very much afraid that anything which might say might not be appreciated by Mr. Jackson, who is the Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, because I can imagine that a bank might think that its interests lie in some way identified with the chopping dollars, for this reason, that they can chop as much as they please. I have known a bank chop a hundred thousand colons, and go through a great deal of labour overnight before the gold is paid out in the morning, in order that the bank might secure a premium upon chopped dollars, which is obtained in their treasury. I am delighted to find that Mr. Jackson takes a clear view on this matter, and I think he bases his view upon the idea of protecting the general interests of the colony. It is no question whatever that the multiplication of coins is against the interests of the colony, and they should there always be a premium in remittance to Singapore and Japan? I can see a very earthly reason that the coins with which we have to pay for those bills, the coins with which we want to send a remittance to Singapore, we have to send a proper remittance—25 or 30 cents. I do not know whether people are really aware of the injury which is thereby inflicted, and would like to direct your attention for a minute to a little anecdote which occurred more than twenty years ago. I sold an invoice of clean remittance to the Commercial Bank to the Agr. Co. It was then that the proportion of different low touch coins had been actually rejected by the banks' compradors some years previously, had been rejected by the Agr. Co. and was increasing year by year until it had become quite a formidable matter. On this occasion between six and seven hundred dollars rejected by the compradors of the Agr. Co. I asked what they were worth, and the answer was, "These coins no good touch, have no value inside, 25 cents, 30 cents." Thirty dollars was all the money that was offered for the transaction, and therefore was called a very good best to settle an arrangement. I went into the bank close by and said "Compradors, what are these dollars worth?" "Oh, very little," was the reply, "25 or 30 cents." I thought this was more unsatisfactory. I got into the very trap, and drove down to the bank. Oh, the Agr. Co., the American whose business then was to have the Messiasist Buildings. I went in and saw the managing partner, Mr. Parkin, and he said, "Will you allow me to do a little business with your compradors?" He said "By all means." I said to the compradors, "There are 650 Mexican dollars. They are at five per centum. Please allow your staff to look at them." I called in his staff, who showed them Mexican dollars.

Is this so blong good ; more better you call it  
 an her shroff." He then sent in next door for  
 the shroff of Fletcher & Co. The shroff came in  
 and carefully examined them a second time.  
 He said "They are all good," but selected one  
 coin, and said "This piece blong old year, you  
 more better go Lene Crawford buy one hit,"  
 (laughing). I said "You can secure blong  
 number one." He said "Clean dollar just now  
 blong five per cent. premium." I said "Maskee  
 give me the notes." He gave me the notes,  
 and I drove off to the bank, gave them to the  
 manager, and said "For goodness sake don't  
 reclamation." Nothing was said about it. There  
 was not a bad dollar amongst them. Both  
 these men are no deph, but the compradors of  
 the late firm of Olyphant and Co. is, I believe,  
 still living, and he will confirm my statement.  
 The attempt of the Agra Bank compradors  
 to put nearly 50 dollars into his pocket out of  
 this billion shipment was thus defeated, but  
 this was only one case of a hundred. The  
 chopping Mr. Jackson has referred to is supposed  
 by some people to be a successful venture to  
 say that that is not so. The Chinese are in  
 no way in favour of chopping dollars. Every  
 one occasionally chops a thousand dollars as  
 part of demonstration in order to be able to  
 say "We always chop our coins, and if you want  
 to exchange a bad dollar you must show us our  
 mark upon it." The practice is now fast going  
 out, and you may now go into Bonham Strand  
 and that district without hearing the chopping  
 hammer being used. There is now very  
 little of it. I feel sure that if Mr.  
 Jackson and other bankers were to adopt a plan  
 of discouraging this method, we should have a  
 clean currency, and save thereby for 500  
 millions of dollars. There are five times as  
 much trouble in shroffing a thousand dollars  
 which are chopped as there is in shroffing a  
 thousand dollars which are clean. With chopped  
 dollars you have to turn over both sides. I  
 think, therefore, that this is, as Mr. Jackson  
 says, a good opportunity for putting our currency  
 upon a fair basis, and that it should not be lost.  
 I may say I have been waiting for this opportunity  
 for forty years, and I am delighted that  
 we have so powerful an advocate in the matter  
 of Mr. Jackson. (Applause.) Will you there-  
 fore allow me to propose this resolution. "That  
 the Chamber regards the advent of the British  
 dollar as an opportunity for placing the currency  
 of this Colony upon a satisfactory footing, that  
 a first step every means should be adopted to  
 protect the new coins from the foolish practice  
 of chopping and defacement, and that the  
 Government be requested by the Committee to  
 legislate to that effect in this Colony."

Mr. Jackson—I beg to second Mr. Sharp's  
 proposal.

Mr. Sharp—I could tell you a great deal more,  
 at there is a review on, and I know you want  
 go there. (Laughter.)

Mr. Shewan—I would like to enquire whether  
 would not be illegal to deface the new dollar,  
 being a British coin.

Mr. Jackson—To meet the special—as they  
 look at home the special requirements of this  
 colony, they have decided to allow it to be  
 chopped, and still remain a legal tender—the  
 only thing we can't defeat the one opportunity we  
 have had of pure, clean, and all coin upon a proper basis.  
 The Chairman—Before I put the resolution  
 will announce the result of the ballot. The  
 committee elected will consist of Messrs. A. G.  
 Good (Chairman), A. McConachie (Vice-Chair-  
 man), R. M. Gray, N. A. Siebs, S. C. Michael-  
 son, T. H. Whitehead, Douglas Jones, and J. J.  
 Irving.

Mr. Sharp's resolution was then put to the  
 meeting and carried.

Mr. Jackson—Before we conclude the meeting, I do not think  
 all of us appreciate the labour which is embraced  
 between the two covers of this report. It is a  
 very easy thing to go on smoothly when every-  
 thing goes on smoothly and not to take much  
 of the machinery by which everything is  
 done, but if you will look through the subject  
 matter of this report you will see that there is  
 a single matter which can be fairly classed  
 routine. They are special, peculiar, and  
 most important, and I think, in reading the  
 contents of letters and correspondence which  
 I received at respect of the labour performed by our  
 committee during the past year. (Applause.) I  
 think, therefore, that we may very fairly record  
 a vote of thanks to the Committee, to the Chair-  
 man, and to the Secretary for the labour which  
 has been so successfully performed. (Applause.)  
 The Chairman—On behalf of the Committee  
 the Secretary, I express our thanks to Mr.  
 Sharp and the members present for his kind  
 remarks. I should just like to say in reference  
 to the question about the British dollar that  
 the new Committee will no doubt have great  
 success in bringing the resolution at once to  
 notice of the Government. Gentlemen, that  
 concludes the business of the meeting.

**SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.**

**MAILS DUE:**

American (*Chimera*) 22nd inst.  
 American (*Empress of India*) 22nd inst.  
 Australian (*Guthrie*) 23rd inst.  
 American (*Belgit*) 28th inst.  
 Tacoma (*Tacoma*) 3rd prox.  
 Australian (*Triman*) 4th prox.  
 American (*Pera*) 5th prox.

**ARRIVALS:**

R. P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Yagan*, from  
 America, arrived at London on the evening of the  
 1st inst.

**DEPARTURES:**

A. P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Pera*, with  
 mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via  
 Yokohama and Nagasaki, on the 13th inst.

**ARRIVALS:**

C. Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamship  
*Princess of India* arrived at Shanghai at 8.30  
 yesterday, and left again at 6.30 a.m. to-  
 morrow for this port, where she may be expected to  
 arrive about 4 p.m. on Monday.

**ARRIVALS:**

are informed by the Agents (Messrs  
 Messers & Co.) that the N. G. I. steamship  
 which left Singapore for this port on the 18th  
 inst., may be expected here on or about the  
 1st inst.

**TO-DAY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.**

**Import.**

*Albion*.....Steamer from Saigon.  
 " " " " Swatow.  
 " " " " Hallow.  
 Aggregating 1,745 tons register.

**Export.**

*Albion*.....Steamer for Canton.  
 " " " " Singapore.  
 " " " " Swatow.  
 " " " " Shanghai.  
 " " " " Shanghai.  
 Aggregating 8,674 tons register.

**ARRIVALS:**

The British steamship *Halifax* left Tam-  
 sa on the 17th inst. and will arrive at this  
 port on the 19th inst. and will have a  
 clear weather in October's time, and  
 will have a fair and light variable wind.  
 The weather on the 17th and 18th inst. was  
 fair and light variable wind.

variable winds and calms with heavy showers of rain to Chelap. Point; thence to port high east-north-east with calm and variable winds, in Amoy the steamships *Namkang*, *Progrès*, *A. Ennals* and *Petropolis*. In Swatow the steamship *Tamsui*.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.	
<i>Irene</i>	In Kowloon Dock
<i>Achilles</i>	" " "
<i>Triumph</i>	" " "
<i>Ritina Cristina</i> (cruiser)	" " "
<i>Wolf</i> (gunboat)	" " "
<i>Ketchik</i> (trans-pwr)	" " "
<i>Revent</i> (torpedo-boat)	" " "
<i>Quincy</i>	" " "
<i>Borco</i>	" " "
<i>Polphemus</i>	Cosmopolitan "

### THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

In an interview last month with a representative of the *Times of India*, Mr. Ernest Hart, Editor of the *British Medical Journal*, and Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the British Medical Association, spoke at some length with reference to the organisation and work of the Medical Service in India. He maintained that the Indian Medical Service was essentially a military service. It was entrusted with a multiplicity of duties, partly military and partly civil—a system he considered radically wrong. The officers of the Army Medical Staff were exempted for a special class of work, and little to do that their days were overburdened by eleven in the morning. On the other hand, the Indian Medical Service were often overburdened with a variety of duties, for most of which they had no special qualification. The consequence was that there was not only a great waste of power, but measures of vital importance to the health of the community were either neglected or imperfectly carried out. Mr. Hart insisted upon the importance of greater attention being paid to the principle of the specialization of functions. The first step in his direction would be the abolition of the distinction between the medical organisation for European and native armies. There ought to be, he contended, one Military Service, charged with the Medical care of British as well as Native regiments; and the Civil Medical Service should have an organisation of its own. He further expressed the emphatic opinion that every Medical Officer in the service of the Government ought to know how to conduct at least a preliminary bacteriological analysis of water or milk in any locality in which typhoid or cholera broke out; and in such a proceeding there should be a Government bacteriologist, to whom recourse could be had. He doubted whether even so simple a prevention as the boiling of water and milk on the first appearance of cholera or typhoid in barracks was ever taken, nor had he seen expedient of quarantining hospitals when resorted to as it ought to have been.—*Latesman*.

### HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

#### HOME NEWS.

The following interesting items of news are taken from the *Times Weekly Edition*:—

At the Siamese Legation in London the recently elected Crown Prince, who is being educated at Eton, was formally invested with the insignia attaching to his position, and was escorted with an address of congratulation from Siamese dignitaries in London, Paris, and Berlin.

The Crown Prince thanked his relatives and the others for their congratulations. He asked them to bear in mind that at present he was only a boy and a student, and was therefore unable to fall into errors both of omission and commission. He would ask his relatives and various officials in his father's service, who did much wider experience than himself, to assist him with their advice as occasion arose, and to help him along the path he would soon have to tread.

The most objectionable features of the Irish Land Bill from the landlords' point of view are: (1) the wide and vague definition of improvements; (2) the increase of letting value; (3) the assumption that all improvements have been made by the tenant; (4) the deduction from rent occupation interest; (5) the re-opening of all judicial rents fixed more than ten years ago, which will involve a rush of applications to the courts and of new appointments; and (6) the loss of the right of pre-emption.

The late Professor Blackie has bequeathed his modern Greek library, said to be one of the best in existence, to the Edinburgh University. A foreign Roman Catholic Archbishop says: "His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. is especially interested in the revival of Catholic aspirations and practices within the Anglican Church. He is the recipient of numerous letters and petitions from Anglican clergymen desirous of union with the Holy Roman Church, most of which are given for consideration with respect to the liberty of the clergy." His Holiness is inclined to grant this concession, especially as in South America the law of compulsory celibacy has become practically a dead letter.

The Duke of York has become a member of Central Counties Pigeon-flying Club. He to have a pigeon loft constructed at Weybridgeham.

The Council of the British Association will nominate Sir Joseph Lister president for the meeting to be held in Liverpool next year. The year's office gained a highly meritorious victory over the Bristolia, winning by a margin.

At Mentone the *Britannia* defeated *Corsair* and *Valkyrie*.

The death-rate in London for the week ended 30th March was 41.2 per 1,000 annum, or 14 per 1,000 above the erected average. There were 1,356 deaths in diseases of the respiratory organs, which 473 were directly attributed to the cause of the influenza epidemic now prevailing.

Monsieur Prof. Huxley, Lord Almoner, Sir H. Bond, Premier and Colonial Secretary Newfoundland.

A conference, convened by the London Chamber of Commerce, was held in March to consider the subject of merchandise marks. Under Howard Vincent said that imports were declining and exports declining, and the Chamber of Commerce ought to be given the opportunity of knowing where the articles required were produced. Mr. J. Innes Rogers, on the other hand, attributed the decline of the trade to the Merchandise Marks Act, and Mr. Hill, of the Allan Line, supported him.

*Australia*.—Lord Hopetoun, thirsting for error of Victoria, while on a visit to Sydney prior to his departure, said that federation was the desire of the Dominions, and would be the Imperial Ministers better to ascertain concrete public opinion in Australia.

The export of gold from Western Australia for February amounted to 15,350 ounces. The tide of immigration to this Colony continues, new arrivals last week numbering a thousand.

*New Zealand*.—Sir C. H. Tupper, Federal Minister of Finance, has been charged with the duty of advising the New Zealand Cabinet that a scheme of reform should be granted to the New Zealand of that province with respect to the election of members of the House of Representatives.

Niagara Falls and conducted by wires to the Canadian side must pay a duty of 20 per cent as an unenumerated article.

**Newfoundland.**—The Government of Newfoundland having asked the Imperial Government to guarantee £30,000 per annum for 2 years as interest upon bonds which the former would issue, Lord Ripon replied that such a loan would require constant supervision and control altogether inconsistent with self government. For this and other reasons, her Majesty's Government declined the proposal. The Treasury would, however, cause certain sums to be placed at the disposal of the authorities for the relief of actual distress.

The Governor of Newfoundland has informed the Dominion Premier of the intention of Newfoundland to send delegates to Ottawa to discuss the question of union with Canada.

**India and Burma.**—It is reported from Calcutta that Sher Aliul, with a number of Chitralis, has joined Umra Khan at Drosh Fort. Sher Aliul has again declined any wish to show kindness to the British Government, and no anxiety is felt as to the position of Mr. Robertson.

At the Royal Society Mr. Barlingford Brown and Prof. J. W. Judd read a paper on "The Rubies of Burma and Associated Minerals: their Mode of Occurrence, Origin, and Metamorphoses." The ruby district so far as explored, is about 26 miles long and 12 broad, and lies at elevations of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above sea-level. The principal mining centre is Mogoke, and the principal workings for rubies extend over an area of 45 square miles. It is in the lower clay beds of the alluvial of the river, and in similar deposits formed in the gullies in the hill-sides, that rubies, spinels, and other gems are found. It is probable that ruby-bearing limestones and alluvial earths derived from them may be found in portions of the Shan States.

**Trinidad.**—The damage done by the fire at Port of Spain is estimated at £500,000.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

**Egypt.**—The funeral of the ex-Khedive Ismail Pasha took place with great pomp in Cairo. The ladies of the harem, about 800 in number, wished to follow the remains in the hill-wash, but master barred, but orders from the Palace forbade such a public manifestation of their grief.

**Armenia.**—Fresh troubles have broken out at Kara Hissar, in the vilayet of Siwas, where disturbances occurred three months ago. A large number of Armenians are alleged to have been killed and wounded.

**France.**—M. Lockroy, discussing the Navy Estimates, said that France had organised her armaments on land only on paper. "The salvation of France," he went on to say, "is singularly changed in Europe. England no longer our only rival. There are navies in the north and the two fleets which can, like two armies, seize us in a vice. This is why I say to those who are interested in the destinies of the Fatherland, 'look to the sea.' It is the sea which will witness, perhaps, the prelude of the struggle; it is," perhaps, the sea which will bear its last word."

M. Cabart-Danneville delivered a long speech in which he especially dwelt upon the danger to which France was exposed of British attack by sea.

Admiral Bernard, Minister of Marine, contended that M. Lockroy's patriotic apprehensions were groundless. The fleets in the Mediterranean and the North Sea were capable of meeting any enemy.

**Germany.**—Referring to Count Kanitz's motion to lex con, the Emperor is said to have remarked, "I cannot make bread dealer for the nation."

Baron von Schöke has been relieved of the governorship of German East Africa, but has not quitted the public service.

**Russia.**—Several ships are being built for the Russian navy in foreign yards. There include the Imperial yacht *Standard*, at Copenhagen, the transport *Samoyed*, for use in the Polar seas, and the torpedo-boat *Sokol*, now building in England.

**Bulgaria.**—A Protestant church at Sofia was sacked by a riotous mob of Orthodox inhabitants during Divine service. Several Germans and members of the congregation were severely handled by the mob.

M. Stolfel, the Bulgarian Premier, declares at the relations between Russia and Bulgaria and of late undergone no change, and there was little probability that Bulgaria would be disposed to make heavy sacrifices to re-establish friendly relations.

**West Indies.**—The Spanish Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Bill granting an unlimited credit for the suppression of the rising in Cuba.

The difficulty between France and San Domingo has been settled. Capt. Bolmaris is to receive 1,000,000, and 225,000, is to be paid to a Cavacelli family.

**The United States.**—The United States Government is about to propose to Great Britain another adjudication of the Behring Sea claims under Article 8 of the Treaty of 1892. Sir James Morgan, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, asserts that a large part of the \$25,000 proposed to be paid by the American Government to Great Britain for the claims of American citizens. He thinks that at most not more than \$60,000 is due, exclusive of interest. Serious riots have occurred at New Orleans between the white and coloured laborers. The streets fired on the negroes and the fire was returned; three negroes and one white were killed, and about 20 persons wounded. In the course of the rioting, Mr. Bais, purser of the British steamer *Empress*, was wounded in the thigh and by a shot fired in the mob. The Secretary of State, through the British Ambassador, has asked the Governor of Louisiana for explanations.

A deputy-sheriff was murdered by Italians at Salt Lake Colorado.

**South America.**—The Montevideo Waterworks Company having protested against the grant of the new concession proposed by the Government, Mr. Grenfell, the acting British Consul, has been asked by the British Government to instruct by the Secretary of State for an impartial tribunal to enquire into the matter. The Argentinian Cabinet returned Mr. Grenfell's note, saying it was impertinent. The British Government has telegraphed requesting an immediate reply to the note.

The Government organ in Montevideo, *El Paisano*, published an offensive article lampooning the foreign representatives, and saying it was their duty to teach their proper place. Owing to this article the Diplomatic Corps did not appear at the opening of the Agricultural Exhibition.

The French and Belgian Ministers at Caracas (Venezuela) have been handed their passports in consequence of their attitude on the question of claims made by French and Belgian subjects damaged or detained during the civil war of Venezuela. The Venezuelan representative in Paris in turn received his passport, and a cruiser was despatched to look after French vessels in Venezuela.

A battle has been fought at Cabanillas (Peru) between the Government troops and the insurgents, resulting in the defeat of the former and the loss of 300 killed.

**South Africa.**—Colonel Maritz, the British



## SUPREME COURT.

## BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Mr. W. M. Goodman, Acting Chief Justice.)  
19th April.

IN RE A. E. SKELLS.  
Mr. Holmes appeared yesterday for the bankrupt, who made an application for his order of discharge, and Mr. H. L. Denny appeared for Mr. W. M. B. Arthur, a creditor, to oppose the application.

Mr. Holmes, in making the application, said the usual conditions of the Bankruptcy Ordinance had been complied with. The final examination of the bankrupt was duly passed, and a report had been made by the Official Trustee, which showed the state of the bankrupt's accounts. It appeared from that report that at present on the total amount of the debts there was a dividend of 5 per cent.; if the dividend were declared simply on the debts proved there would be a much larger dividend, but the practice now seemed to be to declare a dividend in the first instance on the full amount of debts and reserve what was not claimed for a final dividend, giving time to others to come in and prove. It was, however, that the bankrupt, when the final dividend was declared, would improve, all, when the final dividend was declared, the petition might be considerably different. The petition in this matter was filed on the 7th June, 1894, the receiving order was made on the 15th June, the public examination was held on the 19th November, and the order of discharge was made on the 7th February, so that the matter had been standing over a considerable time and the bankrupt now applied in order to have his discharge confirmed. The Official Trustee's report appeared to be a favourable one, so far as the intention of the bankrupt was shown. It would be within the Lordship's knowledge that for some time business in Hongkong was very bad and, during the plague, it stopped almost completely. In consequence of business being in that state the bankrupt was unable to carry on, and there were certain outstanding debts that he was unable to collect. In carrying on as long as he did, he did so in the hope that things would improve. For some time, as his Lordship would see from the evidence on the file, he made fair profits and everything seemed to be going on very well indeed, but these bad times came and put a stop to that. All the transactions, his Lordship would see, were in the usual course of business, and there was no case in which fraud or dishonesty was shown on any attempt to give one creditor a preference over another. The bankrupt's best was that of Mr. Arthur, who was a creditor, and all the creditors were put into a general account. If his Lordship would be unable to grant an order of discharge, he would ask him to suspend it only for a short time or with conditions, as his Lordship had power to do under Section 27 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance.

Mr. Denny said the debt in respect of which he appeared was for five hundred odd dollars. The bankrupt undertook on the 18th April, 1894, to sell Mr. Arthur's furniture for him. Mr. Arthur being about to leave the colony, and told him that immediately on receipt of the money he would pay it into the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to Mr. Arthur's account. He did not do it, but it was necessary to quote any authority to show that the bankrupt was in a fiduciary position, but he called attention to the views of the Chief Justice expressed in the case of *Crawford v. Crawford*, reported in L.R. 3 C.D. 697.

His Lordship remarked that in the present case the bankrupt did not put the money in his own name.

Mr. Denny said the bankrupt commenced business in January, 1893, and in December 1893 he was, or must have known, that he was insolvent. Four months after that, in April, he undertook to sell the furniture for Mr. Arthur's client, distinctly telling him he would pay the money into his account at the Bank. He never became bankrupt at once, but died his petition in June, and he now offered Mr. Arthur \$2944, he himself charging the sum of \$2000 for selling the furniture. He (Mr. Denny) submitted that if ever there was a case in which his Lordship must be implied this was such a case. Mr. Denny went on to refer to the manner in which the bankrupt's books were kept and to the fact that after stating his assets as \$3,023 an amended statement was put in giving them as \$2400, the bankrupt being unable to explain the discrepancy, and he submitted the not keeping of proper books must be presumed to be intended to conceal the true state of affairs.

His Lordship said he had before him a report by Mr. Bruce Shepherd, and he attached much importance to that report because Mr. Shepherd must have heard both parties. The judge could not hope to satisfy both parties and in a contested case he must be to a great extent guided by the official report. He could understand Mr. Denny's client feeling very indignant about the matter.

Mr. Denny said his client was very indignant. The amount was not very large; still it was something. The bankrupt undertook to sell Mr. Arthur's furniture and pay the money into the bank, and the first thing Mr. Arthur knew about the money not being paid was when the bankrupt had offered against section 23 subsection (c) by continuing to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent. An auctioneer was not in the same position as a merchant with accounts all over the world. An auctioneer could always in a very short time ascertain his position. If he continued himself, as the bankrupt said he did, to conceal his business. He contended also that the bankrupt had committed an offence under subsection (2), as he had contracted a debt, that he had appropriated this money without having any reasonable or probable expectation of being able to pay it. He knew in the previous December that he was hopelessly insolvent, and he simply used this money for his own purposes.

His Lordship said he did not see how it could be said the bankrupt had at the time he undertook to sell the furniture no reasonable expectation of being able to pay, because the cash he received would enable him to pay.

Mr. Denny—Yes; but when he got the money, he said it into his own, although he knew he was insolvent.

His Lordship—It was part of his business to receive goods to sell by auction.

Mr. Denny—Of course; but when he got paid for these goods he ought to have paid the money straight into Mr. Arthur's account instead of his own.

His Lordship—But whenever an auctioneer becomes bankrupt it is because he cannot pay his debts; he carries on business up to the date of his bankruptcy, and what you say now might be said in every case.

Mr. Denny—There was no harm in his taking the goods to sell, but when he got the money he ought to have paid it into Mr. Arthur's account.

His Lordship—Quite agree with you. It is a very rough thing on a man to find that an auctioneer to whom he entrusts his goods for sale has gone bankrupt, but that happens in every case of an auctioneer's bankruptcy. It would be different if you or I undertook to sell goods for a friend and put the money into our own pocket, but here what he has done with the money is to pay it to his creditors.

Mr. Denny—Yes, but how much? Five cents in the dollar!

His Lordship—I know it is very hard; but you would not expect him to keep a series of accounts in the names of all his different clients.

Mr. Denny—Yes, my lord, when he knew he was insolvent. If he had had any grounds for believing he was solvent in April, 1894, it would have been a different thing; but in December, 1893, he knew he was hopelessly insolvent. He kept no books, but he knew what his expenses were, what his capital was, and what he had to repay to the principal people who lent him money. Your Lordship has the power under the Ordinance of punishing the bankrupt; that I leave to your Lordship; but with reference to the discharge, your Lordship has no power to grant an immediate discharge and I think the Court ought to show its sense of the way the bankrupt has acted by refusing his discharge, at any rate for a term.

His Lordship—I have before me the report of the Official Trustee and from that report it appears the petition was filed on the 7th June, 1894, and that Mr. Skells was adjudicated on the 2nd February, 1895; that the amount of unsecured debts was \$7467, that the assets available for unsecured creditors amounted altogether to \$1323, and that after making the various payments that have to be made in these matters, preferential payments and so on, there is a sum of \$551, which has been appropriated to payment of a dividend fixed at 5 per cent. Mr. Bruce Shepherd says the bankrupt has not kept proper books of account, and that he started business in partnership with another as commission merchant and auctioneer in January, 1891. Now that does not say that in not keeping books the debtor intended to conceal the true state of his affairs. His Lordship then read an extract from the report to the effect that the bankrupt appeared to have been under the strong impression his trade would improve and that by continuing his business he would be able to pay his debts in full. His business, however, continued to decrease instead of improving, but Mr. Bruce Shepherd does not attribute the decrease to the fault of the bankrupt. The bankrupt had given every assistance to the Official Trustee in the winding up of his affairs, and the Official Trustee had no objection to his discharge subject to such suspension of the order of discharge as the Court might think fit. Now, his Lordship continued, to apply the law to this state of facts. When a man comes up for his discharge there are four courses open. It is possible to grant it absolutely, to refuse it absolutely, to grant it subject to conditions with respect to his earnings, or income which may afterwards become due to the bankrupt, or, in the fourth alternative, it is possible to order that the operation of the discharge should be suspended for a certain period. Now, an immediate absolute discharge is only given in cases where a dividend of 50 per cent. or upwards is paid and the conduct of the bankrupt is in every respect satisfactory. Section 27, sub-sections 3 and 4, require the Court at least to suspend the operations of the discharge when a dividend of less than 50 per cent. is paid. It is quite true that there is a power in the Ordinance if certain facts are shown, and if the Trustee had reported to me in his case that the bankrupt had kept the usual books of account, and had been with intent to conceal the true state of his affairs, (in which respect section 27 of the Ordinance of 1891 is amended by 6 of 1892, section 10) and I had been satisfied that intent existed, I should have been inclined to consider whether it would not be necessary to suspend the bankrupt, but on the whole in this case I think justice will be done by suspending the operation of the discharge. I had grave doubts in my mind when I heard Mr. Denny's evidence, I ought not to make the suspension longer than I have in one or two other cases, because I think the bankrupt's conduct in that case of Mr. Arthur's was exceedingly unsatisfactory, but I think on the whole the justice of the case will be met by suspending the certificate for nine months. In making the suspension for that period I have taken into consideration the fact that the plague occurring in May last year, that is, just a month before the bankrupt filed his petition, must have deprived him of all reasonable hope of recovering himself in his business, which Mr. Bruce Shepherd seems to have thought he had reasonable hopes of doing, had it not been for the untoward circumstances which occurred and forced him to file his petition.

IN RE SMITH ALLISTON.  
Mr. Grist (of Mr. Wilkinson's office) appeared yesterday for the bankrupt, who made application for his order of discharge. There was no opposition.

Mr. Grist said that in this case the petition was filed on the 20th November last, the receiving order was made on the 3rd December, and the adjudication took place on the 15th February. The circumstances which brought about this bankruptcy were, he submitted, those of a hardy trader. The bankrupt started business in October, 1891, with two partners, Chinese, they finding the capital of \$5000. In December, 1891, one of the partners retired and was bought out by the other Chinese partner Ng Pak To. Then in June, 1891, Ng Pak To wished to retire, as he did not wish to be connected with business of any kind any longer, and he requested the debtor to pay him the amount of capital he had "unlashed." The amount of capital was then about \$8000. He did not wish to receive immediate payment; he received it in instalments, as the capital was being used in the business, and the promissory notes were given payable, \$2000 the first year, \$2000 the second year, and \$3000 afterwards, with interest, which was to be paid every month. Ng Pak To then went away—his Lordship would remember the plague was then on—and did not return until September, when he came and applied for his interest. He was paid \$8000, which he did not take for salary while he was in the business. He did not make any further application for interest, but suddenly took out a writ of summons. The promissory notes were subject to the condition that on failure in the payment of any one month's interest the whole amount was to become due and payable. Well, the interest was not paid, there was no application for it, and therefore he had a right to demand payment of the whole amount due to him, which he did by writ of summons, and it was in consequence of that sudden pressure that the bankrupt was compelled to file his petition.

His Lordship—I think you have said enough. Mr. Grist, I have the report of the Official Trustee, which shows that the bankrupt kept proper books of account. He states the circumstances and says the bankrupt had given him every assistance in winding up his affairs and that he makes no objection to the discharge. The dividend already paid amounts to 6 per cent. and it is possible another 3 per cent. may be paid. The dividend being less than 50 per cent. takes it out of my power to grant an immediate discharge. It therefore reduces itself to this, during what period shall I require the discharge to be suspended.

Mr. Grist—Yes, but a nominal period would suffice if your Lordship was satisfied of the bankruptcy, and I submit there has been very great hardship. What confirms that is that there has been absolutely no opposition throughout the proceedings. The creditors have acquiesced in everything.

His Lordship—I will make it as short as I can. Men come here and start a speculative business and the Hongkong public suffers by it some time. I have looked through the file, and I think the justice of the case will be met by a suspension of four months.

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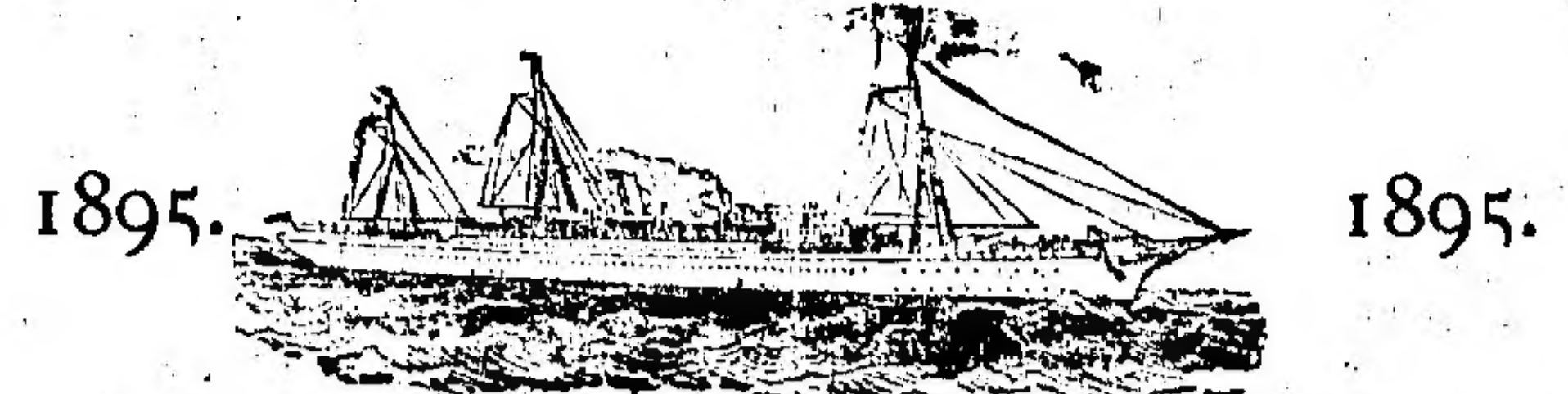
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Dinner, Time and Dinner.....\$ 0.75.....per Month \$12.00  
Dinner and Tea.....\$ 0.75.....per Month \$12.00  
Tea and Dinner.....\$ 0.75.....per Month \$12.00  
SPECIAL TIPPINGS and DINNERS served in Restaurant Style at short notice.  
W. THOMAS, Proprietor.  
Hongkong, 16th March, 1895.

## Mails.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



1895. SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.  
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.  
(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)  
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 1st May.  
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 22nd May.  
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 12th June.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers are Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.  
SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Piddar's Street, [3]

## U. S. MAIL LINE. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
Cuba (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) ..... Tuesday, 30th April, at Noon.  
Pera (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) ..... Saturday, 18th May, at Noon.  
City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama) ..... Saturday, 8th June, at Noon.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship "CHINA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 30th April, at Noon; taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have the advantage of SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the terminus of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.  
Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.  
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in San Francisco, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.  
Hongkong, 18th April, 1895.

## F. BLACKHEAD &amp; CO., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAULMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMAN'S PATENT GENUINE COMPOSITION RED-HEAD BRAND. HARTMAN'S GREY PAINT. DAINIEL'S PATENT RUBBER LAMINATES. SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES. ALWAYS IN STOCK.  
HONGKONG, 16th May, 1895.

## OCCIDENTAL &amp; ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.  
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
Belgie (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Thursday, 9th May, at Noon.  
Coptic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) ..... Tuesday, 28th May, at Noon.  
Gaulle (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama) ..... Tuesday, 18th June, at Noon.

THE Steamship "BELGIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA AND YOKOHAMA on THURSDAY, the 9th May, at Noon. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1895.

## NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.



AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY USING JEYES FLUID.  
W. O. HUMPHREYS & Co., Sole Importers, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 16th March, 1895.